

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

Assessment Kit

VOCABULARY DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT

Directions for Administration

1. Place examiner probe on clipboard and position so that student cannot see what you record.
2. Sign or say these specific directions to the student:

"I'm going to ask you about some words. I'll ask you to tell me what each word means, then I'll ask you to use the word in a sentence. For example, if I say 'what does sad mean?' you could say, 'Sad is when you are not happy.' If I say 'use the word sad in a sentence' you could say, 'I was sad when my ice-cream fell on the floor.'"

"Now it's your turn. What is a chair?"

<u>CORRECT RESPONSE:</u> If student gives a correct response, say:	<u>INCORRECT RESPONSE:</u> If student does not respond or gives an incorrect definition, say:
<i>"Very good."</i>	<i>"A chair is something you sit in."</i>

"Now use the word 'chair'." [Or, "Now use the word 'chair' in a sentence.]

<u>CORRECT RESPONSE:</u> If student uses the word correctly in a sentence, say:	<u>INCORRECT RESPONSE:</u> If student does not respond or uses the word incorrectly, say:
<i>"Very good."</i>	<i>"I sat in my chair all day at school."</i>

"If you don't know what a word means, or how to use a word, it is OK to say, 'I don't know.'"

"OK. Here is your first word." Start your stopwatch after you give the student the first word. [Time for 15-minutes.]

For each item, say ***"What does _____ mean?"*** or ***"What is a _____?"*** After the student responds, say ***"Now use the word _____."***

3. During the directions, you may also provide additional examples to help explain definition and use. For example, you may explain that ***"A definition means that you tell what something looks like, how it is used, what word category the word is in, etc."*** Simple visuals may also be used. Do not take more than 5-minutes to present additional examples.
4. Give the student the first word and start your stopwatch.
5. If the student does not begin to define or use the word after 5 seconds, repeat ***"What does _____ mean?"*** (or ***"What is a _____?"***) and (***"Now use the word _____."***) [minor prompt]. If a student still does not respond, you may use a major prompt for the word's definition and use. When promoting a word's definition, you might say, ***"Remember, tell me what the word***

_____ **means. Describe the word the best that you can.**” When providing a major prompt for a word’s use, you might say, **“Now use the word. Use the word in a sentence or try to use the word as you communicate. Put the word into your discussion. Use the word _____ with some of your own words”** If a student still does not define a word after using a major prompt, give him/her a 0 for the word’s definition and ask students to use the word. If students do not use the word after using a major prompt, score a 0 for the word’s use and present the next word. You may use a major prompt for both definition and use 2 times during the assessment (e.g., 2 total prompts for definition and 2 total prompts for use across all items). You cannot exceed 2 major prompts for definition and use during the assessment. To help keep track of major prompts, record “D-MP1,” “D-MP2,” etc. (Definition-Major Prompt 1, Definition-Major Prompt 2).

6. Provide the next word when the student has used the word in a phrase, expression, or utterance or when the student hesitates or pauses for 5 seconds. As soon as the student is finished using the word, present the next word promptly.
7. *Record the student’s response in the space provided.* If the student does not respond after minor and major prompts are provided, mark “NR” (for ‘no response’) on the answer sheet and go to the next word. If the student responds by saying, “I don’t know” write the “DK” (for ‘don’t know’) on the answer sheet.
8. For each word, it’s okay to elicit (sign) multiple meanings. If a word has several meanings, try to prompt for just two to three alternate meanings.
9. If the student gives a partial or ambiguous definition, follow-up by signing or saying, **“Tell me more about what _____ means”** or **“Tell me more about a _____.”** This minor prompt may be used once for each item. A minor prompt can also include the use of a simple visual cue.
10. Discontinue rule: If a student has not given any correct responses for the first 4 words, discontinue the task. A student would score a zero for the assessment.
11. Encourage responses with neutral praise (Example: I like how hard you are working). If the student becomes frustrated, tell them it’s okay if they don’t know all of the words.
12. If a student acts out or dramatizes a word (e.g., acts out or dramatizes a word like “snore” without signing), prompt the student by saying, **“Tell me what _____ means using ‘words.’”** (If the student is not able to provide the definition in words, write “acted out” on the score sheet.)
13. If the student begins to ramble or becomes off-task, redirect the student back to the task.

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge Adapted Eller Scoring Criteria

Each word is scored for its definition and use. The definition score and use score will be added to get a total score for each word. The overall assessment score is reported as a total definition score, total use score, and overall total (total definition score + total use score).

Definition Score

No/Faulty Knowledge = 0 points

Indicates no knowledge or a faulty knowledge of the word's meaning.

- a) Target word was not used
- b) Student responded by saying "I don't know" or did not respond
- c) A non-synonymous replacement was used
- d) An incorrect definition is given.

Examples: target word 'crimson'

"A piece of glass."

"Crimson is crimson."

"Crimson is a prism."

"A crimson is like a square piece of glass that makes rainbow when the light shines through it."

Developing Knowledge = 1 point

Indicated developing knowledge of semantic and syntactic features of the word, but knowledge still seems incomplete or faulty.

- a) Target word is acted out (e.g., snores)
- b) Target word is used in generic context that does not demonstrate knowledge of the word.
- c) Target word is used inappropriately, but in a way that conveys some knowledge of the word.

Examples:

"Crimson is a color."

"Proud is happy."

"A butterfly is a chrysalis."

Accurate Knowledge = 2 points

Indicates that the child has obtained accurate semantic and syntactic information about the word, but does not use the word in context.

- a) Synonymous word or phrase used.
- b) An accurate definition of the target word is given, but the word is not used in context.

Examples:

“Crimson is sort of a bright, reddish color.” (This would be scored as accurate knowledge. The child gives both parts of the definition 1) it is a color and 2) it is red.)

“You or someone else is happy with you.” (target word: ‘proud’)

Alternate Definitions

If a student provides more than one definition of a word, score each alternate definition. For example, if a student defines “fly” as an insect and as “an aircraft flies,” score each of the definitions using the Developing Knowledge and Accurate Knowledge criteria described above. Add both definition scores for the word’s overall “Define Score.”

Use Score

(Note: The *use score* results when the target word is used in context and/or in a “naturalistic” way, such as during every day conversation. The Use Score is applied to sentences that are not structured as definitions (e.g., defining sentence: “Proud is happy.” or “Proud means happy.”) Defining sentences are scored with the Definition Score and are disregarded when determining the Use Score).

No/Faulty Knowledge = 0 points

Indicates no knowledge or a faulty knowledge of the word’s use.

- a) Target word was not used
- b) Student responded by saying “I don’t know” or did not respond
- c) A non-synonymous replacement was used
- d) There is incorrect use.

Examples: target word ‘crimson’

“I played basketball after school.”

“I don’t know.”

“Prisms are hanging in my window.”

“I eat crimson with my pancakes.”

“I don’t know.”

Basic Use = 1 points

The word is used correctly in context, but the sentence or context provided doesn’t indicate a full understanding of the word.

Example:

“I am proud.”

“My Dad is proud.”

Complex Use = 2 points

Indicates acquisition of accurate and full information about the word. The word is used appropriately within context in a way that demonstrates accurate knowledge or sophisticated usage of the word.

Examples:

“A red cardinal is crimson.”

“In fall, the leaves turn crimson and yellow”

“I felt proud when I won the race.”

Alternate Use

If a student provides more than one contextual use of a word, score each alternate use. For example, if a student uses “fly” as an insect and “an aircraft flies” in context (e.g., two different sentences) score each of the uses using the Basic Use and Complex Use criteria described above. Add both use scores for the word’s overall “Use Score.”

APPLIED EXAMPLES

Target Word: 'Coat'

Definitions: (1) A piece of clothing with long sleeves which you wear over your clothes when you go outside (2) An outer covering of an animal (3) A thin layer of a substance (coat of paint)

"A coat is a jacket. I have a really thick coat that I only wear when it's really cold.

(Definition Score: 1; Use Score: 2; Total Score = 3)

"A coat is a jacket you wear when it's cold outside. I have a really thick coat that I only wear when it's really cold." (Definition Score: 2; Use Score: 2; Total Score = 4)

Target Word: 'Dart'

Definitions: (1) Move suddenly or quickly. (2) Look at someone or something quickly. (3) A small, narrow object with a sharp point which can be thrown or shot.

"Darts are sharp things that you throw at a target for a game. When you play darts, you have to be careful so no one gets hurt." (Definition Score: 2; Use Score: 2; Total Score = 4)

Target Word: 'Proud'

Definitions: (1) If you feel proud, you feel pleased about something good you have done, or about something good that a person close to you has done. (2) Someone who is proud who has respect for themselves. (3) Someone who is proud feels that they are better or more important than other people.

"Proud is when you feel good. I am proud." (Definition Score: 1; Use Score: 1; Total Score: 2)

"Proud is when you feel really good about something you did. I felt proud when I won the race." (Definition Score: 2; Use Score: 2; Total Score: 4)

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

Sample Probes

Probe 1
Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: K-1

Define Score: _____

Use Score: _____

TOTAL Score: _____

	Response	Define	Use	Total
1	<i>sleep</i>			
2	<i>fly</i>			
3	<i>motorcycle</i>			
4	<i>rabbit</i>			
5	<i>friend</i>			
6	<i>play</i>			
7	<i>baby</i>			
8	<i>walk</i>			
9	<i>dream</i>			
10	<i>cat</i>			

Probe 1

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: K-1

	Definitions for Scoring
1	<i>sleep</i> (1) A natural state of rest in which your eyes are closed, your body is inactive, and your mind does not think. (2) When you <i>sleep</i> , you rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body inactive. (3) If a building or room <i>sleeps</i> a particular number of people.
2	<i>fly</i> (1) A <i>fly</i> is a small insect with two wings. There are many kinds of flies, and the most common are black in color. (2) When something such as a bird, insect or aircraft <i>flies</i> , it moves through the air. (3) If you <i>fly</i> someone, you travel in an aircraft. (4) When someone <i>flies</i> an aircraft, they control its movement in the air. (5) To <i>fly</i> someone or something somewhere means to take or send them in an aircraft. (6) If something such as your hair is <i>flying about</i> , it is moving about freely and loosely in the air. (7) If you <i>fly</i> a flag or it is <i>flying</i> , you display it at the top of a pole. (8) If you say that someone or something <i>flies</i> in a particular direction, you are emphasizing that they move there with a lot of speed or force. (9) The front opening on a pair of trousers is referred to as the <i>fly</i> .
3	<i>motorcycle</i> (1) A <i>motorcycle</i> is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine.
4	<i>rabbit</i> (1) A small furry animal with long ears. <i>Rabbits</i> are sometimes kept as pets, or live wild in holes in the ground.
5	<i>friend</i> (1) A <i>friend</i> is someone who you know well and like, but who is not related to you. (2) If you are <i>friends with</i> someone, you are their friend and they are yours. (3) The <i>friends of</i> a country, cause, organization, or a famous politician are the people and organizations who help and support them. (4) If one country refers to another as a <i>friend</i> , they mean that the other country is not an enemy of theirs. (5) If you <i>make friends with</i> someone, you begin a friendship with them. You can also say that two people <i>make friends</i> .
6	<i>play</i> (1) When children, animals, or perhaps adults <i>play</i> , they spend time doing enjoyable things, such as using toys and taking part in games. (2) When you <i>play</i> a sport, game, or match, you take part in it. (3) When one person or team <i>plays another</i> or plays against them, they compete against them in a sport or game. (4) When you <i>play the ball</i> or <i>play a shot</i> in a game or sport, you kick or hit the ball. (5) If you <i>play a joke</i> or a trick on someone, you deceive them or give them a surprise in a way that you think is funny, but that often causes problems for them or annoys them. (6) If you <i>play with</i> an object or with your hair, you keep moving it or touching it with your fingers, perhaps because you are bored or nervous. (7) A <i>play</i> is a piece of writing which is performed in a theatre, on the radio, or on television. (8) If an actor <i>plays a role</i> or character in a play or film, he or she performs the part of that character. (9) You can use <i>play</i> to describe how someone behaves, when they are deliberately behaving in a certain way or like a certain type of person. For example, to <i>play the innocent</i> , means to pretend to be innocent, and to <i>play deaf</i> means to pretend not to hear something. (10) You can describe how someone deals with a situation by saying that they <i>play it</i> in a certain way. For example, if someone plays it cool, they keep calm and do not show much emotion, and if someone plays it straight, they behave in an honest and direct way. (11) If you <i>play</i> a musical instrument or <i>play</i> a tune on a musical instrument, or if a musical

	instrument plays, music is produced from it. (12) If you <i>play a record</i> , a CD, or a tape, you put it into a machine and sound is produced. If a record, CD, or tape is playing, sound is being produced from it. (13) If a musician or group of musicians plays or <i>plays a concert</i> , they perform music for people to listen or dance to.
7	<i>baby</i> (1) If you <i>are able to</i> do something, you have skills or qualities which make it possible for you to do it. (2) If you are able to do something, you have enough freedom, power, time, or money to do it. (3) Someone who is <i>able</i> is very clever or very good at doing something.
8	<i>walk</i> (1) In a room, the <i>fireplace</i> is the place where a fire can be lit and the area on the wall and floor surrounding this place.
9	<i>dream</i> (1) A <i>fly</i> is a small insect with two wings. There are many kinds of flies, and the most common are black in color. (2) When something such as a bird, insect or aircraft <i>flies</i> , it moves through the air. (3) If you <i>fly</i> someone, you travel in an aircraft. (4) When someone <i>flies</i> an aircraft, they control its movement in the air. (5) To <i>fly</i> someone or something somewhere means to take or send them in an aircraft. (6) If something such as your hair is <i>flying about</i> , it is moving about freely and loosely in the air. (7) If you <i>fly</i> a flag or it is <i>flying</i> , you display it at the top of a pole. (8) If you say that someone or something <i>flies</i> in a particular direction, you are emphasizing that they move there with a lot of speed or force. (9) The front opening on a pair of trousers is referred to as the <i>fly</i> .
10	<i>cat</i> (1) A small furry animal with long ears. <i>Rabbits</i> are sometimes kept as pets, or live wild in holes in the ground.

Probe 1
Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: 2-3

Define Score: _____

Use Score: _____

TOTAL Score: _____

	Response	Define	Use	Total
1	<i>smile</i>			
2	<i>peanut</i>			
3	<i>breathe</i>			
4	<i>week</i>			
5	<i>old</i>			
6	<i>loud</i>			
7	<i>pick</i>			
8	<i>spider</i>			
9	<i>box</i>			
10	<i>road</i>			

Probe 1

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: 2-3

	Definitions for Scoring
1	<i>smile</i> (1) When you smile , the corners of your mouth curve up and you sometimes show your teeth. People smile when they are pleased or amused, or when they are being friendly. (2) A smile is the expression that you have on your face when you smile. (3) If you say that something such as fortune smiles on someone, you mean that they are lucky or successful. (LITERARY)
2	<i>peanut</i> (1) Peanuts are small nuts that grow under the ground. Peanuts are often eaten as a snack, especially roasted and salted. (2) If you say that a sum of money is peanuts , you mean that it is very small. (INFORMAL)
3	<i>breathe</i> (1) When people or animals breathe , they take air into their lungs and let it out again. When they breathe smoke or a particular kind of air, they take it into their lungs and let it out again as they breathe. (2) If someone breathes something, they say it very quietly. (LITERARY) (3) If you do not breathe a word about something, you say nothing about it, because it is a secret. (4) If someone breathes life, confidence, or excitement into something, they improve it by adding this quality. (WRITTEN)
4	<i>week</i> (1) A week is a period of seven days. Some people consider that a week starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. (2) A week is a period of about seven days. (3) Your working week is the hours that you spend at work during a week. (4) The week is the part of the week that does not include Saturday and Sunday. (5) You use week in expressions such as 'a week on Monday', 'a week next Tuesday', and 'tomorrow week' to mean exactly one week after the day that you mention. (6) You use week in expressions such as 'a week last Monday', 'a week ago this Tuesday', and 'a week ago yesterday' to mean exactly one week before the day that you mention.
5	<i>old</i> (1) Someone who is old has lived for many years and is no longer young. (2) You use old to talk about how many days, weeks, months, or years someone or something has lived or existed. (3) Something that is old has existed for a long time. (4) Something that is old is no longer in good condition because of its age or because it has been used a lot. (5) You use old to refer to something that is no longer used, that no longer exists, or that has been replaced by something else. (6) You use old to refer to something that used to belong to you, or to a person or thing that used to have a particular role in your life. (7) An old friend, enemy, or rival is someone who has been your friend, enemy, or rival for a long time. (8) You can use old to express affection when talking to or about someone you know. (INFORMAL)
6	<i>earn</i> (1) If you earn money, you receive money in return for work that you do. (2) If something earns money, it produces money as profit or interest. (3) If you earn something such as praise, you get it because you deserve it.
7	<i>opinion</i> (1) Your opinion about something is what you think or believe about it. (2) Your opinion of someone is your judgment of their character or ability. (3) You can refer to the beliefs or views that people have as opinion . (4) An opinion from an expert is the advice or judgment that they give you in the subject that they know a lot about.
8	<i>spider</i> (1) A spider is a small creature with eight legs. Most types of spider make structures called webs in which they catch insects for food.
9	<i>box</i> (1) A box is a square or rectangular container with hard or stiff sides. Boxes often have lids. (2) A box is a square or rectangle that is printed or drawn on a piece of paper, a road, or on some other surface. (3) In football, the box is the penalty area of the field. (4) A box is a small separate area in a theatre or at a sports ground or stadium, where a small number of people can sit to watch the performance or game. (5) Television is sometimes referred to as the box . (BRIT INFORMAL) (6) Box

	is used before a number as a postal address by organizations that receive a lot of mail. (7) Box is a small evergreen tree with dark leaves which is often used to form hedges. (8) To box means to fight someone according to the rules of boxing.
10	<i>road</i> (1) A road is a long piece of hard ground which is built between two places so that people can drive or ride easily from one place to the other. (2) The road to a particular result is the means of achieving it or the process of achieving it.
11	<i>loud</i> (1) If a noise is loud , the level of sound is very high and it can be easily heard. Someone or something that is loud produces a lot of noise. (2) If someone is loud in their support for or criticism of something, they express their opinion very often and in a very strong way. (3) If you describe something, especially a piece of clothing, as loud , you dislike it because it has very bright colours or very large, bold patterns which look unpleasant.
12	<i>graduate</i> (1) In Britain, a graduate is a person who has successfully completed a degree at a university or college and has received a certificate that shows this. (2) In the United States, a graduate is a student who has successfully completed a course at a high school, college, or university. (3) In Britain, when a student graduates from university, they have successfully completed a degree course. (4) In the United States, when a student graduates , they complete their studies successfully and leave their school or university. You can also say that a school or university graduates a student or students. (5) If you graduate from one thing to another, you go from a less important job or position to a more important one.
13	<i>once</i> (1) If something happens once , it happens one time only. (2) You use once with 'a' and words like 'day', 'week', and 'month' to indicate that something happens regularly, one time in each day, week, or month. (3) If something was once true, it was true at some time in the past, but is no longer true. (4) If someone once did something, they did it at some time in the past. (5) If something happens once another thing has happened, it happens immediately afterwards.
14	<i>paper</i> (1) Paper is a material that you write on or wrap things with. The pages of this book are made of paper. (2) A paper is a newspaper. (3) You can refer to newspapers in general as the paper or the papers . (4) Your papers are sheets of paper with writing or information on them, which you might keep in a safe place at home. (5) Your papers are official documents, for example your passport or identity card, which prove who you are or which give you official permission to do something. (6) A paper is a long, formal piece of writing about an academic subject. (7) A paper is an essay written by a student. (mainly AM) (8) A paper is a part of a written examination in which you answer a number of questions in a particular period of time. (9) A paper prepared by a government or a committee is a report on a question they have been considering or a set of proposals for changes in the law. (10) Paper agreements, qualifications, or profits are ones that are stated by official documents to exist, although they may not really be effective or useful. (11) If you paper a wall, you put wallpaper on it.
15	<i>pick</i> (1) If you pick a particular person or thing, you choose that one. (2) You can refer to the best things or people in a particular group as the pick of that group. (3) When you pick flowers, fruit, or leaves, you break them off the plant or tree and collect them. (4) If you pick something from a place, you remove it from there with your fingers or your hand. (5) If you pick your nose or teeth , you remove substances from inside your nose or between your teeth. (6) If you pick a fight or quarrel with someone, you deliberately cause one. (7) If someone such as a thief picks a lock, they open it without a key, for example by using a piece of wire. (8) A pick is the same as a pickaxe .
16	<i>decision</i> (1) When you make a decision , you choose what should be done or which is the best of various possible actions. (2) Decision is the act of deciding something or the need to decide something. (3) Decision is the ability to decide quickly and definitely what to do.

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

Practice

SCORING PRACTICE
Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: K-1

Definition Score: _____
Use Score: _____
TOTAL Score: _____

	Response	Define	Use	Total
1	<i>bird</i> fly, eat seeds The bird is singing			
2	<i>lie</i> ----- The lie is chop tree.			
3	<i>books</i> read The book is read.			
4	<i>move</i> ---- The book is move.			
5	<i>believe</i> ---- The believe is ring.			
6	<i>wind</i> ---- The wind is very cold.			
7	<i>wait</i> ---- Wait for dad.			
8	<i>coffee</i> drink The coffee is hot.			
9	<i>half</i> The half is side The half is next.			
10	<i>careful</i> Cup spill The careful is lost.			

SCORING PRACTICE

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: K-1

	Definitions for Scoring
1	<i>bird</i> (1) A bird is a creature with feathers and wings. Female birds lay eggs. Most birds can fly.
2	<i>lie</i> (1) If you are lying somewhere, you are in a horizontal position and are not standing or sitting. (2) If an object lies in a particular place, it is in a flat position in that place. (3) If you say that a place lies in a particular position or direction, you mean that it is situated there. (4) You can use lie to say that something is or remains in a particular state or condition. For example, if something lies forgotten , it has been and remains forgotten. (5) You can use lie to say what position a competitor or team is in during a competition. (mainly BRIT) (6) You can talk about where something such as a problem, solution, or fault lies to say what you think it consists of, involves, or is caused by. (7) You use lie in expressions such as lie ahead , lie in store , and lie in wait when you are talking about what someone is going to experience in the future, especially when it is something unpleasant or difficult.
3	<i>books</i> (1) A book is a number of pieces of paper, usually with words printed on them, which are fastened together and fixed inside a cover of stronger paper or cardboard. Books contain information, stories, or poetry, for example. (2) A book of something such as stamps, matches, or tickets is a small number of them fastened together between thin cardboard covers. (3) When you book something such as a hotel room or a ticket, you arrange to have it or use it at a particular time. (4) A company's or organization's books are its records of money that has been spent and earned or of the names of people who belong to it. (BUSINESS) (5) When a referee books a football player who has seriously broken the rules of the game, he or she officially writes down the player's name. (6) When a police officer books someone, he or she officially records their name and the offence that they may be charged with. (7) In a very long written work such as the Bible, a book is one of the sections into which it is divided.
4	<i>move</i> (1) When you move something or when it moves , its position changes and it does not remain still. (2) When you move , you change your position or go to a different place. (3) If you move , you act or you begin to do something. (4) A move is an action that you take in order to achieve something. (5) If a person or company moves , they leave the building where they have been living or working, and they go to live or work in a different place, taking their possessions with them. (6) If people in authority move someone, they make that person go from one place or job to another one. (7) If you move from one job or interest to another, you change to it. (8) If you move to a new topic in a conversation, you start talking about something different. (9) If you move an event or the date of an event, you change the time at which it happens. (10) If you move towards a particular state, activity, or opinion, you start to be in that state, do that activity, or have that opinion. (11) If a situation or process is moving , it is developing or progressing, rather than staying still. (12) If you say that you will not be moved , you mean that you have come to a decision and nothing will change your mind. (13) If something moves you to do something, it influences you and causes you to do it. (14) If something moves you, it has an effect on your emotions and causes you to feel sadness or sympathy for another person. (15) If you say that someone moves in a particular society, circle, or world, you mean that they know people in a particular social class or group and spend most of their time with them. (16) At a meeting, if you move a motion, you formally suggest it so that everyone present can vote on it. (17) A move is an act of putting a chess piece or other counter in a different position on a board when it is your turn to do so in a game. (18) If you say that one false move will cause a disaster, you mean that you or someone else must not make any mistakes because the situation is so difficult or dangerous.
5	<i>believe</i> (1) If you believe that something is true, you think that it is true, but you are not sure. (2) If you believe someone or if you believe what they say or write, you accept that they are telling the truth. (3) If you believe in fairies, ghosts, or miracles, you are more sure that they exist or happen. If you believe in a god,

	you are sure of the existence of that god. (4) If you believe in a way of life or an idea, you are in favor of it because you think it is good or right. (5) If you believe in someone or what they are doing, you have confidence in them and think that they will be successful. (6) Believe is used in expressions such as I can't believe how or it's hard to believe that in order to express surprise, for example because something bad has happened or something very difficult has been achieved.
6	<i>wind</i> (1) A wind is a current of air that is moving across the earth's surface. (2) Journalists often refer to a trend or factor that influences events as a wind of a particular kind. (3) If you are winded by something such as a blow, the air is suddenly knocked out of your lungs so that you have difficulty breathing for a short time. (4) Wind is the air that you sometimes swallow with food or drink, or gas that is produced in your intestines, which causes an uncomfortable feeling. (5) The wind section of an orchestra or band is the group of people who produce musical sounds by blowing into their instruments.
7	<i>wait</i> (1) When you wait for something or someone, you spend some time doing very little, because you cannot act until that thing happens or that person arrives. (2) A wait is a period of time in which you do very little, before something happens or before you can do something. (3) If something is waiting for you, it is ready for you to use, have, or do. (4) If you say that something can wait , you mean that it is not important or urgent and so you will deal with it or do it later. (5) You can use wait when you are trying to make someone feel excited, or to encourage or threaten them. (6) Wait is used in expressions such as wait a minute , wait a second , and wait a moment to interrupt someone when they are speaking, for example because you object to what they are saying or because you want them to repeat something. (SPOKEN) (7) If an employee waits on you, for example in a restaurant or hotel, they take orders from you and bring you what you want.
8	<i>coffee</i> (1) Coffee is a hot drink made with water and ground or powdered coffee beans. (2) Coffee is the roasted beans or powder from which the drink is made.
9	<i>half</i> (1) Half of an amount or object is one of two equal parts that together make up the whole number, amount, or object. (2) You use half to say that something is only partly the case or happens to only a limited extent. (3) In games such as football, rugby, and basketball, matches are divided into two equal periods of time which are called halves . (4) A half is a half-price bus or train ticket for a child. (BRIT) (5) You use half to say that someone has parents of different nationalities. For example, if you are half German, one of your parents is German but the other is not. (6) You use half past to refer to a time that is thirty minutes after a particular hour. (7) Half means the same as half past . (BRIT INFORMAL) (8) You can use half before an adjective describing an extreme quality, as a way of emphasizing and exaggerating something. (INFORMAL) (9) Half is sometimes used in negative statements, with a positive meaning, to emphasize a particular fact or quality. For example, if you say ' he isn't half lucky ', you mean that he is very lucky. (BRIT INFORMAL) (10) You use not half or not half as to show that you do not think something is as good or impressive as it is meant to be.
10	<i>careful</i> (1) If you are careful , you give serious attention to what you are doing, in order to avoid harm, damage, or mistakes. If you are careful to do something, you make sure that you do it. (2) Careful work, thought, or examination is thorough and shows a concern for details. (3) If you tell someone to be careful about doing something, you think that what they intend to do is probably wrong, and that they should think seriously before they do it. (4) If you are careful with something such as money or resources, you use or spend only what is necessary.

Scoring Practice
Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: 2-3

Definition Score: _____
Use Score: _____
TOTAL Score: _____

	Response	Define	Use	Total
1	<i>reader</i> ---- I read my own book.			
2	<i>afraid</i> I am afraid of ghosts. people are afraid of something, really scared			
3	<i>lady</i> Are you lady? people are girl, old lady			
4	<i>remember</i> I remember you. people saw me before			
5	<i>nut</i> food Squirrel eat nuts.			
6	<i>sound</i> music hear something I don't hear any sound.			
7	<i>scream</i> people are yelling so loud If people would scream people would get hurt ears.			
8	<i>bike</i> bike – our people can ride I can ride bike.			
9	<i>worm</i> worm is insect Worm is gross and I don't like crawling on people – ick. I don't want to see that.			
10	<i>mad</i> mad is people are angry I am really angry so I am mad			
11	<i>idea</i> I had idea to make something I have no idea.			
12	<i>learn</i> ---- I can learn about dinosaurs.			
13	<i>close</i> close – opposite of open I close the door to the closet.			
14	<i>both</i> I have a problem with both.			
15	<i>ground</i> Ground is have grass on it Ground – people can play around			

Scoring Practice
Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: 2-3

Definition Score: _____
 Use Score: _____
 TOTAL Score: _____

	Response	Define	Use	Total
1	<i>reader</i> You have a book Reader pick the book			
2	<i>afraid</i> afraid book I afraid of monsters			
3	<i>lady</i> people The lady going to walk			
4	<i>remember</i> work Remember is work			
5	<i>nut</i> tree Nuts on the tree			
6	<i>sound</i> sound is a word Sound out word			
7	<i>scream</i> yell I scream Mom and Dad			
8	<i>bike</i> vehicle, wheels, seat, handles, brake, horn I ride the bike.			
9	<i>worm</i> worm in the ground, bug The worm crawling on the ground.			
10	<i>mad</i> mean I'm mad Dad			
11	<i>idea</i> I have an idea for read a book			
12	<i>learn</i> I learn the work.			
13	<i>close</i> open The store is closed			
14	<i>both</i> I have both cheeks painted (flower, eat)			
15	<i>ground</i> Grass I roll the ground			

SCORING PRACTICE

Vocabulary Depth of Knowledge: 2-3

	Definitions for Scoring
1	<i>reader</i> (1) The readers of a newspaper, magazine, or book are the people who read it. (2) A reader is a person who reads, especially one who reads for pleasure. (3) A reader is a book to help children to learn to read, or to help people to learn a foreign language. It contains passages of text, and often exercises to give practice in reading and writing.
2	<i>afraid</i> (1) If you are afraid of someone or afraid to do something, you are frightened because you think that something very unpleasant is going to happen to you. (2) If you are afraid for someone else, you are worried that something horrible is going to happen to them. (3) If you are afraid that something unpleasant will happen, you are worried that it may happen and you want to avoid it.
3	<i>lady</i> (1) You can use lady when you are referring to a woman, especially when you are showing politeness or respect. (2) You can say ' ladies ' when you are addressing a group of women in a formal and respectful way. (3) A lady is a woman from the upper classes, especially in former times. (4) In Britain, Lady is a title used in front of the names of some female members of the nobility, or the wives of knights. (5) If you say that a woman is a lady , you mean that she behaves in a polite, dignified, and graceful way. (6) People sometimes refer to a public toilet for women as the ladies . (BRIT INFORMAL) (7) ' Lady ' is sometimes used by men as a form of address when they are talking to a woman that they do not know, especially in shops and in the street. (AM INFORMAL)
4	<i>remember</i> (1) If you remember people or events from the past, you still have an idea of them in your mind and you are able to think about them. (2) If you remember that something is the case, you become aware of it again after a time when you did not think about it. (3) If you cannot remember something, you are not able to bring it back into your mind when you make an effort to do so. (4) If you remember to do something, you do it when you intend to. (5) You tell someone to remember that something is the case when you want to emphasize its importance. It may be something that they already know about or a new piece of information. (6) If you say that someone will be remembered for something that they have done, you mean that people will think of this whenever they think about the person. (7) If you ask someone to remember you to a person who you have not seen for a long time, you are asking them to pass your greetings on to that person. (8) If you make a celebration an occasion to remember , you make it very enjoyable for all the people involved.
5	<i>nut</i> (1) The firm shelled fruit of some trees and bushes are called nuts . Some nuts can be eaten. (2) A nut is a thick metal ring which you screw onto a metal rod called a bolt. Nuts and bolts are used to hold things such as pieces of machinery together. (3) If you describe someone as, for example, a football nut or a health nut , you mean that they are extremely enthusiastic about the thing mentioned. (INFORMAL) (4) If you are nuts about something or someone, you like them very much. (INFORMAL) (5) If you refer to someone as a nut , you mean that they are mad. (INFORMAL) (6) If you say that someone goes nuts or is nuts , you mean that they go crazy or are very foolish. (INFORMAL)
6	<i>sound</i> (1) A sound is something that you hear. (2) Sound is energy that travels in waves through air, water, or other substances, and can be heard. (3) The sound on a television, radio, or CD player is what you hear coming from the machine. Its loudness can be controlled. (4) A singer's or band's sound is the distinctive quality of their music. (5) If something such as a horn or a bell sounds or if you sound it, it makes a noise. (6) If you sound a warning, you publicly give it. If you sound a note of caution or optimism, you say publicly that you are cautious or optimistic. (7) When you are describing a noise, you can talk about the way it sounds . (8) When you talk about the way someone sounds , you are describing the impression you have of them when they speak. (9) When you are describing your impression or opinion of something you have heard about or read about, you can talk about the way it sounds . (10) You can describe your impression of something you have heard about or read about by talking about the sound of it.

7	<i>scream</i> (1) When someone screams , they make a very loud, high-pitched cry, for example because they are in pain or are very frightened. (2) If you scream something, you shout it in a loud, high-pitched voice. (3) When something makes a loud, high-pitched noise, you can say that it screams . (WRITTEN)
8	<i>bike</i> (1) A bike is a bicycle or a motorcycle. (INFORMAL) (2) To bike somewhere means to go there on a bicycle. (INFORMAL)
9	<i>worm</i> (1) A worm is a small animal with a long thin body, no bones and no legs. (2) If animals or people have worms , worms are living in their intestines. (3) If you worm an animal, you give it medicine in order to kill the worms that are living in its intestines. (4) If you say that someone is worming their way to success, or is worming their way into someone else's affection, you disapprove of the way that they are gradually making someone trust them or like them, often in order to deceive them or gain some advantage. (5) A worm is a computer program that contains a virus which duplicates itself many times in a network. (COMPUTING)
10	<i>mad</i> (1) Someone who is mad has a mind that does not work in a normal way, with the result that their behavior is very strange. (2) You use mad to describe people or things that you think are very foolish. (3) If you say that someone is mad , you mean that they are very angry. (INFORMAL) (4) If you are mad about or mad on something or someone, you like them very much indeed. (INFORMAL) (5) Mad behavior is wild and uncontrolled.
11	<i>idea</i> (1) An idea is a plan, suggestion, or possible course of action. (2) An idea is an opinion or belief about what something is like or should be like. (3) If someone gives you an idea of something, they give you information about it without being very exact or giving a lot of detail. (4) If you have an idea of something, you know about it to some extent. (5) If you have an idea that something is the case, you think that it may be the case, although you are not certain. (6) The idea of an action or activity is its aim or purpose. (7) If you have the idea of doing something, you intend to do it. (8) You can use idea in expressions such as I've no idea or I haven't the faintest idea to emphasize that you do not know something.
12	<i>learn</i> (1) If you learn something, you obtain knowledge or a skill through studying or training. (2) If you learn of something, you find out about it. (3) If people learn to behave or react in a particular way, they gradually start to behave in that way as a result of a change in attitudes. (4) If you learn from an unpleasant experience, you change the way you behave so that it does not happen again or so that, if it happens again, you can deal with it better. (5) If you learn something such as a poem or a role in a play, you study or repeat the words so that you can remember them.
13	<i>close</i> (1) When you close something such as a door or lid or when it closes , it moves so that a hole, gap, or opening is covered. (2) When you close something such as an open book or umbrella, you move the different parts of it together. (3) If you close something such as a computer file or window, you give the computer an instruction to remove it from the screen. (COMPUTING) (4) When you close your eyes or your eyes close , your eyelids move downwards, so that you can no longer see. (5) When a place closes or is closed , work or activity stops there for a short period. (6) If a place such as a factory, shop, or school closes , or if it is closed , all work or activity stops there permanently. (7) To close a road or border means to block it in order to prevent people from using it. (8) To close a conversation, event, or matter means to bring it to an end or to complete it. (9) If you close a bank account, you take all your money out of it and inform the bank that you will no longer be using the account. (10) On the stock market or the currency markets, if a share price or a currency closes at a particular value, that is its value at the end of the day's business. (BUSINESS) (11) The close of a period of time or an activity is the end of it. To bring or draw something to a close means to end it.
14	<i>both</i> (1) You use both when you are referring to two people or things and saying that something is true about each of them. (2) You use the structure both...and when you are giving two facts or alternatives and emphasizing that each of them is true or possible.
15	<i>ground</i> (1) The ground is the surface of the earth. (2) If you say that something takes place on the ground , you mean it takes place on the surface of the earth and not in the air. (3) The ground is the soil and rock on the earth's surface. (4) You can refer to land as ground , especially when it has very few buildings or when it is considered to be special in some way. (5) You can use ground to refer to an area

	<p>of land, sea, or air which is used for a particular activity. (6) A ground is an area of land which is specially designed and made for playing sport or for some other activity. In American English grounds is also used. (7) The grounds of a large or important building are the garden or area of land which surrounds it. (8) You can use ground to refer to a place or situation in which particular methods or ideas can develop and be successful. (9) You can use ground in expressions such as on shaky ground and the same ground to refer to a particular subject, area of experience, or basis for an argument. (10) Ground is used in expressions such as gain ground, lose ground, and give ground in order to indicate that someone gets or loses an advantage. (JOURNALISM) (11) If something is grounds for a feeling or action, it is a reason for it. If you do something on the grounds of a particular thing, that thing is the reason for your action. (12) If an argument, belief, or opinion is grounded in something, that thing is used to justify it. (13) If an aircraft or its passengers are grounded, they are made to stay on the ground and are not allowed to take off. (14) When parents ground a child, they forbid them to go out and enjoy themselves for a period of time, as a punishment. (15) If a ship or boat is grounded or if it grounds, it touches the bottom of the sea, lake, or river it is on, and is unable to move off. (16) The ground in an electric plug or piece of electrical equipment is the wire through which electricity passes into the ground and which makes the equipment safe. (AM; in BRIT, use earth) (17) Ground meat has been cut into very small pieces in a machine. (mainly AM; in BRIT, usually use minced)</p>
16	<p><i>cookie</i> (1) A cookie is a sweet biscuit. (mainly AM) (2) If you say that someone is a tough cookie, you mean that they have a strong and determined character. (INFORMAL) (3) A cookie is a piece of computer software which enables a website you have visited to recognize you if you visit it again. (COMPUTING)</p>